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Bill-heads.

Whole No. 267.

"Thou, God, Seest me!"

O God unseen, but not unknown! Thine eye is ever fixed on me I dwell beneath thy secret throne, Encompass'd by thy Deity.

Throughout this universe of space To nothing am I long allied. For flight of time and change of place My strongest, dearest bonds divide

Parents I had; but where are they? Friends whom I knew I know no more; Companion's, once that cheer'd my way, Have dropt behind, or gone before,

Now, I am one amidst a crowd Of life and action hurrying round; Then, left alone-for like a cloud They came, they went, and are not found.

Even from myself I sometimes part-Unconscious sleep is nightly death; Yet surely by my couch thou art, To prompt my pulse, inspire my breath.

Of all that I have done and said How little can I now recall! Forgotten things to me are dead; With thee they live-thou know'st them

Thou hast been with me from the womb, Witness to every conflict here; Nor wilt thou leave me at the tomb-Before thy bar I must appear.

That moment comes-the only one Of all my time to me foretold ---Yet when, and who, and where, can none Among the race of men unfold,

The moment comes when strength shall fail, When (health, and hope, and comfort flown,) I must go down into the vale And shade of death, with thee alone,

Alone with thee !- in that dread strife Uphold me through mine agony, And gently be this dying life Exchanged for immortality

Then when the embodied spirit lands Where flesh and blood have never trod, And in the unveil'd presence stands, Of thee my Saviour and my God,

Be mine eternal portion this-Since thou wert always here with me-That I may view thy face in bliss And be for evermore with thee. JAMES MONTGOMERY

The Tombs of Thebes.

From the interesting volume by Joseph

population of the globe. - West. Ch. Adv. for in lieu of a written history he would provisions from vermin; possibly they were acquainted with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, life to be painted or sculptured upon the the flea powder of the east; other cooks are his remains. In like manner the priest would cause his tomb to be illustrated with the religious ceremonies in which he was accustomed to participate, and the private man of wealth would adorn his tomb with guests. Another apartment exhibits the man of wealth would adorn his tomb with scenes from domestic life—the arts, manners, and customs of his times. Thus it comes to pass, that on the walls of these topps we trace the life of the old Econtans. Here are vases of porcelain; leopard skins, prepared for ornaments; batombs we trace the life of the old Egyptians

discoverer. Climbing for several hundred eggs. by a flight of steps hewn from the rock, and which, as well as the walls, are decorated colours are yet brilliant; then by a succession of passages you proceed to the grand hall twenty-seven feet square, which is supported by six pillars, upon whose sides is represented the king in the presence of various divinities, from this you enter various side-chambers, and a vaulted saloon nineteen feet by thirty, where the alabaster of stone some three feet high by as many deep. On either side of the grand hall is a staircase, descending a hundred and fifty feet into the heart of the rock, where the work of excavation was left unfinished. The whole horizontal length of this excavaperpendicular descent is one hundred and

co, and then to cut the figures upon this; ristic scenes of the era are building scenes and the third, to paint upon the stucco. and in the taskmaker's tomb slaves are seen Where the sculptures were originally cut making brick under the lash. deep into the natural rock, they remain

climate, and to the fact that they were so long hidden from the destroying hand of man. No rain nor vegetable mould has reached them in the three thousand years and upward that have elapsed since many of them were wrought. Belzoni's tomb is wrought throughout in the exactest architectural proportions, and with the most exquisite finish of sculpture and of painting. The grand hall, when illuminated by torchlight or with blazing straw, presents an im- The little one has been taken from the "evil posing spsetacle. The cow, the lion, the

chambers as large as a common-sized village be realized by those who have been called church. Some are larger than the largest upon to resign some sweet one to the cold sive tomb yet opened is that of the Assaseef, feel or know a parent's love. The best afseventy-six; another about sixty feet square, love and affection is torn away by the hand low corridors and side halls, and a long pas- gloom should o'ershadow the heart of the in yet another hall, in which is a pit of im- instance of the affection which a parent feels scuddling across the sky. The wind blew eight handred and sixty- two feet; and the whole excavation is twenty-four thousand looks for the last time upon the clay cold return with increased rage, and blow its square feet, or more than half an acre, features of her heart's idol? while "from the pature of its plan, the ground it occupies is an acre and a quarter." This tomb will serve to illustrate the wealth. the power, and religion of ancient Egypt. Vast as it is, it is not a royal sepulchre. Others like it were the tombs of private individuals. The fact that the inhabitants of Thebes and of every other city that once this section, and within the last few weeks adorned the Nile, converted the mountains many a household has been made the scene that fence in the river into catacombs, filled of "lamentation and woe." Under the withwith temple-tombs excavated with so much ering touch of this angel, many a little bright with temple-tombs excavated with so much labour and skill, and adorned with such face has become pale and cold. Many a him, and in his dreams he may have imaginprofusion of painting and sculpture-even lovely flower has withered and died. The after all allowance for the cheapness of musical voice has been hushed, and the

and thought to preserve inviolate in the heart of the mountain. But our interest is, mainly, with the life P. Thompson, of the Tabernacle Church, of the old Egyptians, as we find this sketch-New York city, "Egypt, Past and Present," ed upon these sepulchral palaces. One of we extract the following description of the the most interesting tombs for this study is tombs of Thebes, that great city of the dead. known to explorers as the Harpers. In this The author says it is computed that from we find a series of chambers-probably deeight to ten millions of human mummies are signed for the servants and chief officers of deposited in the catacombs of this one city; the owner of this tomb-each illustrating difa number four or five times as great as the ferent departments of domestic life. The whole present population of Egypt, and first is a cooking scene, and from the first equal to one-hundredth part of the present glance it is evident that the men that built these monuments were not vegetarians .-In one sense, the Egyptians made prepa- Their entertainments did not open, like that ration for death the great business of life. of the Vegetarian Society, with pea soup, to From the day of his accession to the throne, be followed by sundry courses of farinaceous the monarch began to prepare his sepulchre; dishes, closing with bran and saw-dust pudand the extent of the excavation for his ding. Here are oxen slaughtered whole; a palace tomb, and also the extent and the tripod over a fire on which meat is roasting; style of its decorations, would commonly be mince meat, and a hanging safe, with other in proportion to the duration of his reign; contrivances of modern kitchens for keeping

the body which they so carefully embalmed,

walls of the sepulchre that was to entomb kneading dough and preparing seed cake. In another chamber we see the feast in tombs we trace the life of the old Egyptians that is no where written in books; and, instead of gloomy sepulchres of the dead, we stead of gloomy sepulchres of the dead, we museum. In another are portrayed agricultures of the convergence as it were in the glowing find ourselves, as it were in the glowing tural employments. Here we see an inundation of the Nile; the process of sowing We will enter one of these halls—that and of reaping; the common fruits of the known as Belzon's tomb, from its modern country. grapes, and dates; also birds and We find the same rude plow already feet the face of a naked limestone mountain, described as in common use. In some tombs you arrive at the doorway chiseled with we learn the popular sports; wrestling, dancarchitectural symmetry, and entering this ing, gymnastic exercises, fishing, and chase. you immediately descend twenty-four feet In others are seen triumphal processions; representing kings and conquered nations, then go forward for about a hundred feet or religious ceremonials. Captives are seen

by a series of passages, staircases, and small beheaded, or with their right hands cut off. ing a ewer to her mistress, who is relieving herself of a surfeit of food, Comical touches

decorations. is that of Rochscere, "the overseer of public buildings," under Thothmes III-probably the Pharaoh of the Exodus. I have alrea dy spoken of this monarch as a great architect, and the subjects represented on the sarcophagus of the deceased monarch was deposited. All around this room is a divan walls of the tomb illustrate this fact. It was iects. Here the monarch is seen presenting obelisks to the divinity, and these obelisks are found at this day in the temple of Karnac. Here, too, is depicted the whole process of brickmaking-the slaves of the king shaping the mud of the Nile into crude tion is one hundred and twenty feet, and the brick, just as the fellahs are seen doing at this day. Taskmasters, with whips, are eighty feet. Its sculptures are very fine, stationed at intervals among the workmen, a pictorial representation of the scenes that There were three modes of adorning the daily occurred among the Israelites in their interior of an Egyptian tomb. One was cruel bondage. The picture is so far defacto smooth down the face of the rock, and ed that the features of the workmen can not then cut the sculpture in bas-relief or in be distinguished; but the scene itself depictintaglio—as in a Cameo reversed—another ed in this tomb, is a suggestive confirmation was to cover the sides of the tomb with stuc- of the narrative in Exodus. The characte-

· From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

Death in Infancy. My child is not-and sad and broken-hearted, All, all is silent round our darkened-hearth."

death of infants as a matter of indifference. serpent, the crocodile, all well drawn and give it up without much regret. It is very to come" and therefore parents ought to pillars reflect the king in the assembly of light and joy; but all this does not fill the But the most interesting chamber in this the parent's heart. They may enjoy the lines traced over them, preparatory to the their embrace again; but when they put labour of the chisel. The occupant of the aside its little play things, and think that tomb died before his original plan was ex- they will see the lovely face of the little innocent no more in this life, there is a feeling Many of the tombs at Thebes contain single of grief and depth of sorrow which can only churches in New York. The most exten- embrace of death. None but a parent can a sect of the priesthood. This tomb con- fections of the heart encircle the innocent tains a hall a hundred and three feet by little prattler, and when the object of this with a row of pillars on each side; then fol- of death, it is but natural that sadness and sage hewn around the rock and terminating parents, We see in the case of David, an mense depth, where probably the sarcopha- for his child; and doubtless, there are many loud and fierce. It howled around the pargus was deposited. On entering this tomb, in the present day who feel as strong an atyou go straight forward a distance of three tachment to their little one as did the "Sweet sleepers within, and then, baffled in its athundred and twenty feet; its total length is singer of Israel." Who can tell what an-

O! who can tell what fearful pangs
That Mother's heart are rending.
As o'er her Infant's little grave,
Her wasted form is bending.
From many an eye that weeps to-day,
Delight may beam to-morrow;
But Oh! her precious babe is not,
And what remains but sorrow?

The angel of death has passed over

"But we have parted dear one; thou art dead; On its last resting-place I laid thy head: Then, by thy coffin side knelt down and took A Mother's farewell kies and farewell look Those marble lips no kindred kiss returned."

It may be very true, that the little grave may remind us of the foot-print of an angel, but the object which engrossed so much of ing weight. The parent beheld a thousand charms in the loved one, where others could and Ma, all speak to the hearts of parents, than can be conceived of. As the opening bud expands the fragrance becomes sweeter. As the powers of the chi'd become developed. it is hard to say and to feel at the same time, " Thy will be done."

But there are consolations connected with the death of infants. When one dies who blanket, and clasping him close to her heart, its idolatries, and barbarities, and struggles to adopt other kindred pursuits. As our called hence we know they are safe, for " of called hence we know they are safe, for "of such is the kingdom of heaven." What conhe he had escaped. When he heard the timsolation in the thought!

Far from this world of grief and sin; With God eternally shut in.

Parents may be left behind to wander for years amidst the sorrowing willows of life's Babel, but amidst all the labours and disappointments of earth, they remember that they have a child in heaven. This gives them an interest in the "land of promise," which, under other circumstances, they could not feel. The darling one is not lost, it has only gone before; "we can go to it, when we shall have ended life's pilgrimage." Yes,

"The mother gives with tears of pain, The blossoms she most did love; She knows she will find them all again, In the fields of light above"

Here is comfort for the wounded heart .-The star of hope shines through the gloom have fallen on my head." that envelops the mind, and bids the mourner chambers, all cut with mathematical precithe relief length of the protecting care of his heavenly Father! on every side by the tripple brass of superhave already contributed to their relief. sion through the solid rock, and adorned on negro slave with marked physiognomy.— the loved one has been taken. The clime I trust he will never lose his confidence, stition, self-righteousness, and lust, our Sir Culling Eardley, whose zeal in every both sides with fine sculptures; next, you enter a hall supported by four pillars, cut slave is seen in the disagreeable act of hold
Lord God of Sabaoth. Have respect unto ever the slave is seen in the disagreeable act of hold
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Lord God of Sabaoth. Have respect unto ever the slave is seen in the disagreeable act o forever fan that little brow. There it may God, to feel that his eye is ever upon us, to thy covenant, for the dark places of the tween Jews and Christians, and opened a love to ascertain and inform David of the be yours again. Heaven is the more lovely watch over us, and keep us from evil. with fine sculptures and paintings, whose and caricatures are often introduced in these and desirable for possessing one so dear to I suppose most of those who read this M Cheyne. us. It is an additional link to bind us to story about Arthur, have learned to repeat the throne of God.

" Is not the dream of heaven more sweet,

How can any parent be content " without God and without hope in the world," when they know that a portion of their family are heaven? It was hard to give up the sweet little innocents when death came for them; will it not be barder to part with them at the judgment seat? It is evidently the design of God, in thus transferring the to raise our thoughts from earth, and fix anecdote :them on things heavenly and divine. It is

that shadow, and explored the mystery of in reference to the solemn situation in which had swept them away to the tomb. "The dissolution. There is death in its sublimest he was then placed.

ly meditations are the little graves in the his having passed into glory." Many there are, who seem to regard the church yard. They are the depositories of a mother's sweetest joys-half unconscious buds of innocence-humanity nipped by the first frost of time, ere yet a single canwell coloured, adorn the sides of the ceiling, true that it has been taken from a world of ker-worm of poliution had nestled among as symbols of religious sentiment, while the sin and sorrow, and taken to a world of its embryo petals. Callous indeed, most be the heart of him who can stand by a little aching void which its death has caused in grave-side and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thoughts of that tomb, is one in which the sculptures are un- consolations of religion and the hope of eter- purity and joy which belong alone to God tomb, is one in which the sculptures are unconsolations of rengent and to the time and heaven; for the muce present at the
finished, and you see the original draft in nal life; they may look forward to the time feet tells him of life begun and life endand heaven; for the mute preacher at his ed, without a stain; and surely if this be vouchsafed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened, by the sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul of the brief young sojourner among us. How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earth-bed of lost little ones! Mournful because the sweet treasure is taken away; joyful because that precious treasure glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer." L. W. MARTIN.

> The Boy who got up to Pray. It was night. Black, heavy clouds were

sonage as if it would vent its rage on the tempts, it would retire into the distance with return with increased rage, and blow its mighty breath against the house, until it

tottered on its foundations. Under one of the gables of the parsonage, a little boy was sleeping. He was only six years old. The soft, flaxen curls fell over his fair forehead. His head rested on a plump little hand. His long eye-lashes drooped over his rosy cheeks, and around his mouth played a smile, as if his dreams mother were both dead. Perhaps, as min-

sleeper, and filled the room with mortar, be with every Christian mind. Set him mouths of the ministers." bricks, and broken timber. Every thing in down, like Buchanan, among the mirriads the apartment was covered with the ruins, that shout around the car of Juggernaut; hear, in these days of terror and death. Men least of indignant remonstrance, would have but the object which engrossed so much of our care and attention, has gone where we our care and attention, has gone where we independent of the apartment was covered with the full or, like Gutzlaff, among the more civilized or, like Gutzlaff, among the more civilized were in earnest then, both in speaking and burst from the lips of the generous prince.

down while sleeping.

Arthur, for by this name I shall call the passion," and one vent of the full heart will charms in the loved one, where others could see nothing to adwire. Its smile, its motions, its efforts to talk, its recognition of Pa, uncle was a clergyman. They loved him But we who sit at home cannot see the spirit very much, and did every thing they could stirring sight; we are cut off from this blessin a language more sweet and more eloquent, to make him good and happy. When they ed influence to drive us to our knees. Nor heard the falling of the timber, they ran can any written information wholly make up affrighted to his room, but the door could this deficiency. The hearing of the ear, not be opened, so much had been thrown will never produce so powerful an effect as it appears more "precious" in the sight of against it. The gentleman immediately the seeing with the eye. Yet, in the absence off this jewel seems to be hard indeed; and through. He seized Arthur in his arms. to use the less? When we cannot see, hew giving an account of a recent movement in

God for saving his dear friends.

the Lord's prayer. Do you say it as a mere form, because your mother has taught you it, or do you think what you are saying? Do you believe God is really listening to you, and will answer your requests. Arthur evidently had faith in God. He believed he would hear and answer his delivered him from evil .- Independent.

The Power of God's Word.

not so bitter. We may weep over the wreck of our hopes in this life, but in that bright world to which we go, death comes bright world to which we go, death com

image; no hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspi- "He asked an explanation, when the poor were silent, for there was none to occupy

cion, no care for the morrow ever darkened man produced the slips of paper on which them-the hireling had fled. Then did that little face; death has come lowingly up- he had written my translations. On these God's faithful band of persecuted ones come on it; and there is nothing cruel or harshin it appeared that his soul had fed through forth from their hiding-places to fill the forits victory."

life; and, through them, he died such a death,
"Sacred places for pure thoughts and hothat Mr. Wilkinson entertained no doubt of
the midst of the dying and the dead, to pro-

From the Richmond Christian Advocate Address to the Soul.

Why art thou east down, oh my soul? and why a

Whence these high waves that o'er thee roll Why these repinings, why these sighs, From whence doth this disquiet rise Why are my eyes thus dimmed with tears O! whence arise these anxious fears? Though thou a thorny path hast trod, Faint not, my soul, hope thou in God.

Though thine a weary way hath been. Through this sail world of care and sin, Though trials, and temptations sore, Drive thy frail barque from shore to shore, And should the most malicious foe Endeavour to increase thy woe, Though these afflictions seem to clod

Thy upward flight, hope thou in God. Though all the ties of earthly love, He should see best from thee to move Though thou must to the grave entrus The dearest forms of kindred dust, Yet, yet the spirit will ascend With songs of seraphim to blend When thou hast passed life's thorny road,

Thou shalt go home; hope thou in God.

Hope thou in God, for only he Who trusts in Him will blessed be: He is a refuge from all pain, When help of man is put in vain; He is the only staff, and hope. Which can the drooping soul lift up; Then cling not to this mouldering sod, Faint not, my soul, hope thou in God. Fairview, Va.

were peaceful and happy. His father and Duty of attending to Missionary Information.

After doing so, in his simple words, he behalf? Come, then, true child of God, students of prophecy.

Preaching for Eternity.

BY THE REV. H. BONAR, D. D. "When do you intend to stop?" was the prayers; and God did hear his prayer, and us," was the prompt reply. Such is our The venerable Archdeacon Corrie, of Cal- the Lamb himself shall lead us, by the liv- tiles presenting itself, Sir Culling took steps said unto him, Fear not, for the hand of objects of our love to the heavenly country, cutta, some years since related the following ing fountains of water, and where God shall to procure a meeting of Christians on the Saul my father shall not find thee; and thou "About twenty years ago, when I was foreheads, and dry up all the tears of earth resulted in the appointment of the Rev. R. next unto thee; and that also my father a blessed hope—the hope of re-union in hea-stationed at Chunar, a native Roman Catho-from our weeping eyes. Some of us are

H. Herschele to proceed immediately to knoweth. And they two made a covenant ven. It is sweet to think of meeting all the lic used to visit me for religious instruction. young and fresh; many days may yet be, the Holy Land, for the purpose of examin- before the Lord: and David abode in the family in the home of the good on high.— There was not, at that time, any translation in the providence of God, before us. These ing and reporting on the facilities for establishment to his house. When part of our treasure has been garner- of the Scriptures to be put into his hands; must be days of strenuous, ceaseless, perse- lishing there a colony of converted Jews, on 1 Sam. xxiii, 15—18. ed in heaven, we do not cling to life with I therefore selected some of the most impor- vering, and, if God bless us, successful toil. land to be purchased for that purpose, and In the experience men have of human such tenacity, and the thought of death is tant passages of the Bible, and according to We shall labour till we are worn out and also on the feasibility of instituting an indus- friendships, it is not usual to find that a

poor man, who wrote it on a number of pieces of loose paper. I soon lost sight of him,
mented to each other.

I will conclude this article by one or two
beautiful extracts bearing upon this subject.
"To me," says an unknown writer, "few
"To me," says an unkn nearly perfect; but wherever stucco was used, the sculptures and painting have suffered much from the recklessness of Arabs and the pilfering propensities of travellers. Their remarkable preservation is owing to he extreme dryness of the rock and of the rock and of the extreme dryness of the rock and of the extreme dryness of the rock and of the extreme dryness of the extreme dryness of the rock and of the present war should issue in the same man on his death.

**Come, "So me, "So me, "So we day the extreme dryness of the present war should issue in the day which the terror-stricken multitudes hung day the extreme dryness of the extreme dryness of the extreme dryness of the extreme dryness of the rock and the present war should issue to speak with c

churches were flung open, but the pulpits claim eternal life to men who were expecting death before the morrow. They preached in season and out of season. Week-day or Sabbath was the same to them. The hour might be canonical or uncanonical, i mattered not; they did not stand upon nice points of ecclesiastical regularity or irreguarity; they lifted up their voices like a trumpet, and spared not. Every sermon might be their last. Graves were lying open around them; life seemed now not merely an hand-breadth, but a hair-breadth; death was nearer now than ever; eternity stood out in all its vast reality; souls were felt to be precious; opportunities were no longer to be trifled away; every hour possessed a value beyond the wealth of kingdoms; the world was now a passing vanishng shadow, and man's days on earth had been cut down from threescore years and ten into the twinkling of an eye! O how they preached! No polished periods, no learned arguments, no laboured paragraphs, chilled their appeals, or rendered their discourses unintelligible. No fear of man, no love of popular applause, no over-scrupulous dread of strong expressions, no fear of excitement and enthusiasm, prevented them from pouring out the whole fervour of their hearts, that vearned with tenderness unutterable over dying souls. "Old time," says Vincent, "seemed to stand at the head of the pulpit, with his great scythe, saving, with a hoarse voice. Work while it is called to-day, at night I will mow thee down. Grim death seemed to stand at the side of

> Louden thy cry To God,
> To men,
> And now fulfil thy trust;
> Here thou must lie,
> Mouth stopped,
> Breath gone,
> And silent in the dust.'

saying, -

Ministers had now awakening calls to It was "when Jesussaw the multitude that work; to preach on the side and brink of In the First Book of Samuel and nineed himself on his father's knee, receiving he was moved with compassion, and bade his the pit into which thousands were tumbling. teenth chapter, we find Saul, worked up by his warm caress, or pressed to the bosom of disciples pray the Lord of the harvest to Now there is such a vast concourse of peoafter all allowance for the cheapness of labour in ancient times—indicates the large- lovely form become motionless. Many a lovely form become motionless. ness of their resources: while the fact that so mother, like Rachael, has wept for the loss by her words of gentleness and love. He much wealth was turned into this channel, of her children, and refused to be comforted by her words of gentleness and love. He has no of below the son of the howling of light the son of the howling of the howl much wealth was turned into this channel, shadows forth their belief in an existence safter death, and also in the immortality of the meaning the body which they so carefully embelief the sort of the body which they so carefully embelief the sort of the continually growing louder and fiercer.

Slept quietly and soundly. The howling of the sort of the wisdom of a true friend, as well as the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the object that calls forth the emotion. We come, and such a face was seen in the left and such as the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the object and such as the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the storm did not disturb him, although it for with us it is always the sight of the storm did not disturb him, altho against the gable. It creaked, snapped, and Paul saw the city given to idolatry that his London; such eager looks, such open ears, racter of a peace-maker. At such a moment fell. The wind had triumphed. The roof spirit was stirred in him." (Acts xvii. 16.) such greedy attention, as if every word as this, when one so unoffending, and so crushed through the ceiling over the little. The eye affected the heart. Just so will it would be eaten which dropped from the dear to him, was unjustly threatened and

less eagerness in hearing than there was

From the Pittsburg Christian Advocate. Colonizing Palestine.

Below we give an extract from the corparents. Now, for death to come and bear knocked out one of the panels, and crawled of the greater influence, how dare we neglect respondent of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Before he could get out of the room, another dare we refuse to hear? If we live in igno- England, under the direction of Sir Culling fall from the ceiling covered the bed from rance of the state of the heathen world, how Eardley, with the view to establish a colony which the child had just been rescued. can we pray intelligently on its behalf If of converted Jews in the Holy Land, to aid His aunt took him, wrapped him in a we content ourselves with general notions of in developing its agricultural resources, and carried him to her own room. Arthur was against the light, shall not our petitions be readers have learned, a similar scheme has not at all alarmed for himself. He was too general, unfervent, and ineffectual? On already been adopted, and is now in prac-

bers falling, he feared his uncle and aunt sion of the heathen; as it is said in the se- of the American colony has probably promptwould be killed; and when he found they cond Psalm, "Ask of me." Should not ed the present enterprise. The writer says were safe, his first wish was to get down every child of God, then bring himself un- "The dreadful famine among the Jews from his aunt's arms, and on his knees thank der those influences which shall bind him to in the Holy Land is leading to results which intelligent, fervent, effectual prayer on his have a tendency deeply interesting to the told her that he was so cold when his nurse who art bound to the service of Christ in thy flore, who may be considered the lay repreundressed him, that he got into bed without native soil, come and let us gather from the sentative of the more rigid Talmudist Jews, saying his prayers. But he could not go to records of faithful men who have jeoparded and who is looked up to with reverence by sleep. He thought his Father in heaven their lives in the high places of heathenism, his Jewish brethren all over the world, havwould not give him his daily bread, if he food for meditation, and incitement to pray- ing made a moving appeal to the British destroy his intended victim. David, howdid not ask for it, so he got up in the dark, er. Let us give ear to these spies of the after the nurse had left him, and said them. land of darkness, that when they tell us of Jerusalem full of heart-rending details of Michal's; and after having fled to Samuel "O! aunty, I am so glad," he continued, some spot where grace is beginning to drop starvation, and all its attendant horrors, for succor, contrived to see Jonathan. This "that a good spirit put it into my heart not from above "like the first of a thunder among the miserable remnant now inhabitto be afraid of the dark and cold, for if I shower," our prayers, mingled with thanks- ing the Holy Land, has succeeded (appa- recorded. The tender manner in which had not said my prayers that timber would giving, may arise with interest and intelli- rently without intending it) in evoking a Jonathan endeavoured to comfort and assure were fallen on my head."

What a lesson this dear boy learned of tell us of some stronghold of Satan, fortified favour on the part of many Christians, who earth are full of the habitations of cruelty.— correspondence with Sir Moses, in the hope extent of his danger; and the solemn covefavor proselytism, these overtures have been tion. question once put by a friend to Rowland thankfully receive and dispense among his testimony to the enduring affection and under the control of the enduring affection and under the enduring any communications admitting their person- saw that Saul was come out to seek his life; answer too. The fields are vast, the grain al co-operation, nor can be receive donations and David was in the wilderness of Ziph in whitens, the harvest waves; and through from Christian societies or bodies as such. a wood. And Jonathan, Saul's son, arose grace we shall go forth with our sickles, This being the case, and no other method of and went to David into the wood, and never to rest till we shall lie down where securing joint action between Jews and Gen-strengthened his hand in God. And he wipe off the sweat of toil from our weary subject, which took place last week, and has shalt be king over Israel, and I shall be

David and Jonathan.

The beautiful history of Jonathan and David has been often told; and yet, if closely studied, there may be found delicate vorkings and bright gleams of excellence hining through the narrative, not always observed, which it reflected on some char-

acters would greatly improve them. At the first meeting of these two young nen, their positions were widely different. Jonathan was the son of a king: David, the keeper of his father's sheep. We can have no besitation lu affirming that Jonathan was a pious prince, and he must have been struck by the simplicity as well as the strength of David's faith and devotion, when he saw him approach the giant with no other weapon than the missive of a rustic.

David, it appears, possessed external attractions, and in the opening of the account given of this friendship, we learn, that "the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and he loved him as his own soul." The next thing which follows is the description of how Jonathan delighted to prove his affection by bestowing upon David the most pleasing gifts, such as bespoke the intimate regard of a brother. "And Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments even to his sword, and his bow, and his girdle."

Now it is frequently the case that two people begin a friendship in the same manner as this, but we do not often find that such disinterested faithfulness as Jonathan's lasts to the end? The sudden emotions which might fill the heart, and call forth deep af fection from any person towards a certain object of attraction, would naturally produce the desire of pleasing and benefitting that object in every possible way; and so far it would be well, if such a fresh spring of delight eventually subsided into a settled attachment of a more sober kind. But supthe pulpit, with its sharp arrow, saying, Do pose a man, unconsciously winning the remine. The grave seemed to lie open at the gard of another, be pursued by personal attentions, and loaded with unsought favours, foot of the pulpit, with dust in her bosom. then, after a while, (the fever of feeling having passed away, and the charm of novelty fled,) find himself slighted, and exposed the coolness of his once warm friendwhat can be think? Why, only, that the voluntary advances of such a one sprung from mere selfish caprice, and that his profession of friendship must be regarded rather

assemblies as seldom was seen before in then presents himself in the admirable cha-Thus did they preach, and thus did they persecuted, it would have been natural to our care and attention, has gone where we except the oct on which the folshall see it no more in this life; and this orphan. An immense timber had fallen idolaters of Christ will hearing. There was no coldness, no langour,
But no,—he knew "a more excellent way," shall see it no more in this life; and this across the pillow, from which he had slipped lower of Paul, as he was of Christ, will no studied oratory. Truly they preached as and to that way he betook himself: "And be "stirred in spirit," and "moved with comdying unto dying men. But the question is, Jonathan spake good of David unto Saul SHOULD IT EVER BE OTHERWISE? Should his father, and said unto him, Let not the because he hath not singed against thee, and because his words have been to thee-ward very good. For he did put his life in his hand, and slew the Philistine, and the Lord wrought a great salvation for all Israel: thou sawest it and did rejoice: wherefore then wilt thou sir against innocent blood, to slav David without a cause?"

Even the hard heart of Saul was not proof againt this touching appeal. In a few words he had been shown, at a glance, David's uprightness, valor, and renown, and at the same time was reminded of the iniquity of conspiring against one who was so evilently favoured of God. The pleader proved successful, and for a season Saul was reconciled to David. In this transaction it seems that Jonathan subdued all personal feeling or fear of unpleasant results; he was simply governed by a desire to honour God. deliver his friend, and save his father from the commission of sin. O happy attainment, when a man can accomplish a hazardous undertaking, and manage to forget himself throughout the whole of it!

History tells us that the restless spirit of Saul was soon again active in an attempt to interview is one of the most pathetic ever of being allowed to co-operate with him and nant made between them, of which God was the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler. It seems, how- the only witness—all these invaluable eviever, that for some reason, probably a jea- dences of mind and heart combined, display lousy of Christian influence, which might a refinement of feeling which defies descrip-

politely but very decidedly rejected. Con- The last meeting of these two friends tributions from all parties, Sir Moses will which Scripture mentions, once more bears